

## The Weather.

Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday: Kentucky—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday.  
Indiana—Generally fair and continued cold Wednesday and Thursday.  
Tennessee—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday.

## THE LATEST.

The University of Copenhagen, the first institution of learning to recognize Dr. Cook's claims as the discoverer of the North Pole, yesterday declared that the explorer had signally failed to prove his claim from the records submitted. Branded as an impostor by many of the leading scientists of the world, Dr. Cook's whereabouts are not even known to his most intimate friends. Dr. Cook's data were said to have been deficient in every way.

New high records were made in the cotton market at New York, with January selling at 15.20 or 15 points above Monday's close and 45 points above the lowest figures it touched since the publication of the Government crop estimates. The highest prices were reached late in the day as a result of renewed bull support, covering and reports of a better demand from mills.

The jury in the case of the State vs. Garrett Johnson and Arthur Clark, alleged leaders of the Redfoot Lake night rider band, and charged with the murder of Capt. Quentin Rankin, fled into Judge Jones' courtroom yesterday at Union City, Tenn., and reported that they could not possibly agree on a verdict and were discharged. The jury stood ten to two in favor of conviction.

The Senate practically decided upon the inauguration of an inquiry into the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy by adopting a resolution introduced by Senator Flint, of California, calling for all the papers bearing upon the case. At the same time Senator Jones, of Washington, stated that if no one else should propose a resolution of inquiry, he would do so after the holidays.

Zelaya's army has been defeated by the troops of Gen. Estrada, according to advices reaching Dr. Castillo, the representative at Washington of the Estrada provisional government. The battle was fought at Rama and the cablegram declares the Zelayan army is in retreat. The dispatch was signed by Diaz, Secretary of State for the provisional government.

The proposed congressional investigation into the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy did not formally come up at the cabinet meeting at the White House yesterday. Informally every member of the President's cabinet congratulated Mr. Ballinger upon the stand he had taken and assured him of their hearty support.

A general round-up of the fashionable dressmakers alleged to be implicated in the "sleeper trunk" frauds, through which expensive French gowns were imported without payment of duty, was begun by the Federal authorities in New York, indictments having been returned against twenty-seven.

Fire broke out in the Central Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, Ill., at 5:30 o'clock last night. Some of the inmates escaped and are still at large. About 2,000 patients are in the institution. The north wing, known as the "Annex," was destroyed. Three firemen were injured, none seriously.

Communication by telephone with Magnolia, Ala., revealed the fact that hundreds of armed white men are in the village. Many negroes have been arrested and disarmed. The situation is tense, but the arrival of troops is believed to have averted the possibility of a serious outbreak.

Secretary Dickinson, of the War Department, sailed for Porto Rico yesterday afternoon on the President's yacht Mayflower to make an investigation of political conditions there, especially with regard to the extension of citizenship to the Porto Ricans.

Five persons were burned to death in a fire that destroyed a frame dwelling-house in Sherwood Park, Yorkers. All the dead were members of the family of Theodore Fredericks, who lost his life in the fire together with his wife and their three children.

The Mann "white slave traffic" bill, recently agreed on by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, was favorably reported to the House yesterday by Chairman Mann.

A legal battle of many interests for the possession of the million dollar estate of George Rindius, who died Monday, began yesterday in Indianapolis.

By action of their respective boards of directors yesterday the Merchants' National Bank of Cincinnati was absorbed by the First National Bank.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of former Secretary of State Robert Bacon, of New York, to be Ambassador to France.

President Taft yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of Hugh L. McKee as postmaster at Atlanta, Ga.

The House was in session but ten minutes yesterday and adjourned until January 4.

BRANDS COOK  
AN IMPOSTORUniversity of Copenhagen  
Reports to Public.

## Shatters Completely Brooklyn Explorer's Claims.

## Unanimous Verdict That His Data Are Worthless.

## Many Friends of the Doctor Are Greatly Shocked.

## Whereabouts of the Missing Physician Still Mystery.

## TRACES OF HIM IN EUROPE.

Copenhagen, Dec. 21.—The report of the special committee of scientists which the University of Copenhagen appointed to scrutinize Dr. Frederick A. Cook's claims that he had discovered the North Pole was submitted to the consistory of the university this morning, endorsed by that body and given to the public.

The report shatters completely, almost contemptuously, the American explorer's tale to such a discovery and flits the officials and people of Denmark with chagrin at the figure Denmark is made to assume in the eyes of the scientific world. The public was prepared for a verdict of "not proven," but did not expect its recent hero to be branded as an impostor. Many still cling to the belief that Cook acted in good faith, but harbored a delusion.

## Loose Faith in Cook's Honesty.

Explorers and scientists almost unanimously have lost faith in Cook's honesty, while one of his warmest supporters, Knud Rasmussen, helped to frame the report. The evening papers attack Cook and severely reproach him for hiding, which they regard as a sign of a guilty conscience.

The rector of the university, Dr. Salomonson, while questioning as to the possibility of the university canceling the degree which it had conferred on Dr. Cook, said that no decision had been reached, but he thought that the degree could be withdrawn in the same way as a government could deprive a person of an order obtained under false pretenses.

## Member of Committee Talks.

Commodore Gustav Helm, the Arctic explorer, and a member of the committee, said:

"Cook's claim that he made the observation 89 degrees 58 minutes 46 seconds near the pole proved immediately that he was a bad observer, but nothing indicated that he was a swindler. Now his papers convict him of being a swindler. We examined Cook's observations first and agreed unanimously that they were worthless. Loose's observations were not used in the papers Cook submitted to the university."

## Prof. Olufsen's Remarks.

Prof. Olufsen, secretary of the Danish Geographical Society, said:

"It is the saddest event in my life. As an explorer, there seems to be no doubt that Cook is absolutely unreliable. The National Tidende, while deploring that the university conferred the degree in a moment of enthusiasm, finds consolation in the fact that others declared Cook when he returned to civilization."

"The President of his own country and its envoy to Copenhagen," says the paper, "were the guarantors for him. Denmark did not blunder alone. Our country must leave this sad affair to America and Cook."

## Knud Rasmussen Talks.

In an interview to-night Knud Rasmussen said:

"The university would not call me at first because I was one of Dr. Cook's strongest supporters. Later, however, I was invited to the investigation, and when I saw the observations I realized it was a scandal.

examination by Dr. Cook failed to prove his claim that he had reached the North Pole.

## Papers Without Value.

The report of the committee, of which Prof. Stromgren was chairman, declares that Cook's papers as presented to the consistory contain no value; that his report to the university is practically the same as that submitted in and out of the Harvard upon his return from his Arctic expedition.

The copies of his note books submitted to the committee contain the original calculations of observations, but only results thereof. Accordingly the committee's conclusion is that there is no proof of having reached the pole.

Lonsdale produced before the committee a letter from Cook, postmarked Marseilles, December 14. This lends color to the earlier report that Cook sailed from New York for a Mediterranean port.

## Records Examined.

The documents handed the Commission of the University of Copenhagen for examination and report, contain:

First—A typewritten report prepared by Cook's secretary, Walter Lonsdale, and covering sixty-one pages of foolscap.

Second—A typewritten copy made by Lonsdale from Cook's notebooks. This contains sixteen pages of foolscap and includes a description of the expedition during the period from March 18, 1893, to June 18, 1893, which, according to the statement, "Cook journeyed from Svartegro to the North Pole and returned to a point on the polar ice not specifically indicated, but west of the Axel Heiberg Land."

The papers were not accompanied by a private letter from Cook, but Secretary Lonsdale stated verbally to the commission that the original notes and books of the expedition, which his copies were made had been sent to England by another route as a precautionary measure, and would be delivered to the university in the course of a few days.

In presenting the data Lonsdale stated explicitly and repeatedly that the copy numbered two was a complete and accurate duplicate of the information contained in the original note books, which could be of any importance to the university for the purpose of this examination.

## Originals Are Missing.

In spite of the explorer's promise and his secretary's assurance that they would be forthcoming, the commission is not yet in the possession of the original note books and diaries.

Up to this time it has been impossible for the university authorities to re-establish communication with Dr. Cook, who is supposed to have been in the Arctic. The explorer's address is not known here even to Secretary Lonsdale.

The committee of the examining Commission had made themselves acquainted individually with the material delivered and so convinced themselves

## (Continued On Second Page.)

## ECCENTRIC FORTUNE

## TELLER FOUND DEAD

## ALGERNON WINTERMUTE LIES AMID RUBBISH FILES.

## DOORS TO WIFE'S APARTMENTS LOCKED AND BARRED.

## CLIENT MAKES DISCOVERY.

## Indianapolis, Dec. 21.—In an isolated house at 30 South Tremont avenue, fantastically decorated inside and out with variegated rubbish and surrounded by huge mounds of valueless trash of all description, Algeron Wintermute, an aged fortune teller, drew clients from all over the country, died to-day.

In the rear of the strange house was his wife, but the doors between their rooms long had been nailed up and they had no communication with each other. A woman from a country town that wished to peer into the future through Wintermute's clairvoyant eyes, found him unconscious on the floor of his living room and called for aid.

In this outlandish room were two chicken-coops decorated with strings and garlands, depended from the ceiling. The walls were covered with festoons of broken glass insulators from telegraph poles. On the floor were piles of boulders. In a dresser drawer were pans of ashes.

The ashes had been turned to material account by the old wizard, for, in his collection of rubbish, he had discovered "31," that contained a pinch of ashes evidently sold as magic powder. Wintermute registered letter envelopes from as many titles and towns were scattered about. Wintermute had a prosperous business.

Neighbors reported to the Coroner that Wintermute was supposed to have buried money in his outdoor piles of rubbish, dishes, boxes, barrels, bird cages and what not, and policemen watch the premises until an investigation shall be made. It will take a long time to cart away the trash and Wintermute so patiently accumulated.

Wintermute's wife, who had fled suit against him, was in the city on the ground of cruelty to her, said, sorrowfully, that her husband's eccentricity was affected as a part of his "game."

## DISCONTINUE CABLES

## FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Wheat Quotations From Argentina Unreliable and Cause Trouble On American Exchanges.

Chicago, Dec. 21.—As a sequel to a series of highly fluctuating quotations received recently in dispatches covering the Argentine grain market, the Board of Trade here to-day posted the following notice:

Last Saturday prices on the local exchange jumped 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per bushel, owing to a dispatch from Buenos Aires telling of an advance of 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in wheat. This tremendous jump, approximately 1 1/2, and the explanation was made that the discrepancy arose from a use of currency and quantity

Secretary Stone, of the Board of Trade, in explaining the situation, reported its findings to the consistory of the experts with the greatest care, and discussed the findings from every standpoint.

SMART TRAP IS  
SET FOR TAFT

## Convinced Land Office Scandal Is Conspiracy.

## An Attempt To Discredit the Administration.

## President Now Behind Broadside Investigation.

## BALLINGER DEMANDS PROBE

## Washington, Dec. 21.—Any doubt that the whole force of the Taft administration is to be behind the investigation demanded by both sides of the so-called Ballinger-Pinchot controversy was dispelled by events in and out of Congress to-day.

There seemed to be a general feeling of satisfaction now that the inquiry is to be undertaken. Senator Nelson, the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, declared that he had been reluctant to admit the necessity of it.

A motive much deeper than willingness to later it was leary Ballinger is ascribed to the President by Senators. Representatives and others active in politics. Men who are in a position to know the sentiments of Mr. Taft declared to-night that he has at last become convinced of the truth of what his friends have been telling him for many weeks—of what he has hitherto laughed at—that there lies behind the attack on Mr. Ballinger a more or less definitely organized movement to discredit the Taft administration, especially by spreading the impression that the so-called "Redfoot policies" are in unfriendly hands; that Mr. Ballinger was made the target only on the theory that he offered, for the present, the most vulnerable point in the administration.

Taft Slow To Believe.

Because he was loth to believe that such a propaganda was under way, Mr. Taft opposed every suggestion from Mr. Ballinger or his friends that attacks upon the land office should be met with a determination to reach and expose those responsible for the attacks upon the Secretary and other officials of the Interior Department and the General Land Office.

Pinchot, however, thought slow to decide. It is known that the criticisms that have cropped out in many widely separated localities are a part of a deliberate determination to make trouble, and amounts practically to a conspiracy.

## Probe Resolution Introduced.

The first step for a congressional investigation was taken to-day. Senator Flint introduced a resolution in the Senate directing the Attorney General to send to the Senate all of the papers in his possession that relate to the case. These papers include the report of Mr. L. C. Glavin, the special agent of the General Land Office, who sought to connect Mr. Ballinger with the Cunningham coal land cases in a manner reflected upon by the latter.

These records are the ones on which the President based his exoneration of his Secretary of the Interior.

## Considered At White House.

The Flint resolution was adopted and some time later it was learned that it had been drafted by Attorney General Wickham and that it was one of the matters coming before the cabinet yesterday when the Attorney General, Mr. Ballinger, and Postmaster General Hitchcock discussed the matter.

Mr. Ballinger gave notice of approving a congressional investigation. This knowledge led to the thought that the President's decision, if far more extensive than generally supposed.

## Ballinger Wants Broadside.

Adoption of the Flint resolution was followed by the presentation by Senator Jones of a resolution of inquiry from Mr. Ballinger urging an inquiry of the broadest scope and expressing the belief that the investigation should be conducted by the committee on the part of the forestry service had been guilty of pernicious activity in inspiring charges against him.

Mr. Jones gave notice that unless some other Senator did so, he would offer a resolution calling for a joint committee investigation.

Having opened the channel for a congressional inquiry, the selection of the proper tribunal to hear the evidence for and against Mr. Ballinger became an important question. Republican leaders in the Senate have practically agreed that Senator Nelson, chairman of the committee on public lands, should be at the head of the inquiry.

## Joint Committee Not Favored.

A joint committee of the Senate and House is not favored on the ground that it would be cumbersome and a special committee is opposed because it is feared that there would be a conflict of interest between the two bodies. It is considered likely, therefore, that the decision, if the Senate determines the selection, will fall upon the Senate committee on public lands.

Upon men who understand the public land question, and the Republican members include a number of both of the parties of the controversy.

## Includes All Papers.

Mr. Flint's resolution requested the President to transmit to Congress all reports, statements, papers or documents upon which he acted in reaching his conclusions with reference to the charges against L. R. Glavin, chief of the field division of the general land office.

As passed by the Senate, the preamble of this resolution recited that whereas L. R. Glavin, chief of a field division of the general land office in the Department of the Interior, in the month of August, 1899, laid before the President a report in which he charged the conduct of the Interior Department and particularly affecting the Secretary of the Interior, to be the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the chief of the field service of the said general land office, having particular reference to proceedings regarding certain coal land claims in the Territory of Alaska; and

"Whereas, The President thereafter directed the dismissal from the service of the said L. R. Glavin upon the ground that the charges made by him were not sustained, and that he had been guilty of misrepresentations and suppression of material facts in formulating said charges," therefore the information enumerated is requested.

ESTRADA ROUTS  
ZELAYA'S MEN

## Nicaraguan Armies Clash In Battle Near Rama.

## Insurgents Report That Their Victory Is Complete.

## American Consul Reports Partial Success Only.

## MADRIZ SWORN INTO OFFICE.

## Washington, Dec. 21.—Zelaya's troops were routed by the Nicaraguan revolutionaries, commanded by Gen. Estrada, to-day in a fierce battle at Rama, lasting several hours, according to advices received here this afternoon.

The battle is to be renewed to-morrow, the advices say, and the Estrada army will bend all efforts to compel the unconditional surrender of the Government forces.

From revolutionary sources it is reported that the victory over the Zelayan troops is "complete." The State Department has received word from Thomas H. Moffat, United States Consul at Bluefields, that Estrada has "partially routed and defeated the forces of Zelaya."

## Moral Effect Great.

It is agreed, however, that moral effect of such initial success on the part of the revolutionists can hardly be exaggerated.

The first announcement of the success of the Estrada army came in a cablegram to Dr. Castillo, the representative here of the Provisional Government. "Complete victory is ours. Zelaya's troops are in retreat."

Later this evening the State Department gave out the following message from Consul Moffat, which had been sent by wireless telegraph from Colon:

Moffat's Report.

Estrada forces at Tumbula and Reero, near Rama, commanded by Gen. Muna at the former place, and Gen. Chamorro, Matuti and Funes E. Diaz at the latter place, partially routed and defeated the forces of Zelaya, after desperate fighting of several hours. The Zelayan forces were commanded by Gen. Gonzalez.

Great many were killed, the number being unknown; 100 were wounded and 150 prisoners were taken by the revolutionists. The Zelayan troops at Rama were completely routed and the forces of Estrada are confident of forcing their surrender.

## Waits In Vain For Attack.

For days the two armies have been lying in wait, each in its trenches around Rama, skirmishes only marring the peace. Estrada played a waiting game in the hope that the revolutionists would take the initiative and attempt the capture of his position, which was reported to be very strong.

Further, with the backing of President Zelaya's star he expected a large number of accessions from the Zelayan army.

When Zelaya abdicated and practically dictated the election of Dr. Madriz as his successor, the retirement of his diplomatic friends here, determined to strike.

## Expect To Crush Enemy.

Accordingly, he moved his army forward early yesterday and took the field actively against his enemy. Dr. Castillo and his friends look forward confidently toward a complete victory to-morrow, and the beginning of the march of the victorious army on the capital.

None of the officials of the State Department to-night would discuss the situation, but it is known that the news was unwelcome. Had the Zelayan army won over Government forces, the result would have been a somewhat embarrassing position, having exposed openly the cause of the Provisional Government.

In Central American diplomatic circles the word brought joy and there was a general celebration to-night. The diplomatic corps in the city, which this first victory in the "beginning of the end" of Zelayaism and that the next step will be to force the retirement of President Madriz on the ground that he is a tool of Zelaya and not the real choice of the country.

## ZELAYA'S FORCES ROUTED.

## Rocio, Vasquez's Strongest Position, Captured By Insurgents.

Bluefields, Nicaragua, Dec. 21.—The revolutionists under command of Gen. Estrada have completely routed the Zelayan forces near Rama. Estrada has captured Rocio, Vasquez's strongest position, and he has been victorious all along the line which stretches for a distance of eight miles.

Yesterday the forward movement began, detachments being sent out under Gen. Lema, Funes Diaz, Alfredo Diaz, Chamorro and Matuti. It was Gen. Muna's duty to attack Gen. Gonzalez, who directed the defense of the great body of the Government troops. These large numbers were well entrenched, but Estrada's followers were armed with the latest equipment and machine guns were played off against the Zelayan trenches. The casualties on the Government side were high, the greatest execution being done at Rocio, which the revolutionists finally took by assault.

Among those in the revolutionary ranks was Capt. Godfrey Powell, formerly of the Thirty-third Infantry, United States Army, who was in command of the military on the firing line.

## AMMUNITION SHIPPED.

Ship Captain Makes No Concealment of Nature of His Cargo.

ESTRADA ROUTS  
ZELAYA'S MEN

## Nicaraguan Armies Clash In Battle Near Rama.

## Insurgents Report That Their Victory Is Complete.

## American Consul Reports Partial Success Only.

## MADRIZ SWORN INTO OFFICE.

## Washington, Dec. 21.—Zelaya's troops were routed by the Nicaraguan revolutionaries, commanded by Gen. Estrada, to-day in a fierce battle at Rama, lasting several hours, according to advices received here this afternoon.

The battle is to be renewed to-morrow, the advices say, and the Estrada army will bend all efforts to compel the unconditional surrender of the Government forces.

From revolutionary sources it is reported that the victory over the Zelayan troops is "complete." The State Department has received word from Thomas H. Moffat, United States Consul at Bluefields, that Estrada has "partially routed and defeated the forces of Zelaya."

## Moral Effect Great.

It is agreed, however, that moral effect of such initial success on the part of the revolutionists can hardly be exaggerated.

The first announcement of the success of the Estrada army came in a cablegram to Dr. Castillo, the representative here of the Provisional Government. "Complete victory is ours. Zelaya's troops are in retreat."

Later this evening the State Department gave out the following message from Consul Moffat, which had been sent by wireless telegraph from Colon:

Moffat's Report.

Estrada forces at Tumbula and Reero, near Rama, commanded by Gen. Muna at the former place, and Gen. Chamorro, Matuti and Funes E. Diaz at the latter place, partially routed and defeated the forces of Zelaya, after desperate fighting of several hours. The Zelayan forces were commanded by Gen. Gonzalez.

Great many were killed, the number being unknown; 100 were wounded and 150 prisoners were taken by the revolutionists. The Zelayan troops at Rama were completely routed and the forces of Estrada are confident of forcing their surrender.

## Waits In Vain For Attack.

For days the two armies have been lying in wait, each in its trenches around Rama, skirmishes only marring the peace. Estrada played a waiting game in the hope that the revolutionists would take the initiative and attempt the capture of his position, which was reported to be very strong.

Further, with the backing of President Zelaya's star he expected a large number of accessions from the Zelayan army.

When Zelaya abdicated and practically dictated the election of Dr. Madriz as his successor, the retirement of his diplomatic friends here, determined to strike.

## Expect To Crush Enemy.

Accordingly, he moved his army forward early yesterday and took the field actively against his enemy. Dr. Castillo and his friends look forward confidently toward a complete victory to-morrow, and the beginning of the march of the victorious army on the capital.

None of the officials of the State Department to-night would discuss the situation, but it is known that the news was unwelcome. Had the Zelayan army won over Government forces, the result would have been a somewhat embarrassing position, having exposed openly the cause of the Provisional Government.

In Central American diplomatic circles the word brought joy and there was a general celebration to-night. The diplomatic corps in the city, which this first victory in the "beginning of the end" of Zelayaism and that the next step will be to force the retirement of President Madriz on the ground that he is a tool of Zelaya and not the real choice of the country.

## ZELAYA'S FORCES ROUTED.

## Rocio, Vasquez's Strongest Position, Captured By Insurgents.

Bluefields, Nicaragua, Dec. 21.—The revolutionists under command of Gen. Estrada have completely routed the Zelayan forces near Rama. Estrada has captured Rocio, Vasquez's strongest position, and he has been victorious all along the line which stretches for a distance of eight miles.

Yesterday the forward movement began, detachments being sent out under Gen. Lema, Funes Diaz, Alfredo Diaz, Chamorro and Matuti. It was Gen. Muna's duty to attack Gen. Gonzalez, who directed the defense of the great body of the Government troops. These large numbers were well entrenched, but Estrada's followers were armed with the latest equipment and machine guns were played off against the Zelayan trenches. The casualties on the Government side were high, the greatest execution being done at Rocio, which the revolutionists finally took by assault.

Among those in the revolutionary ranks was Capt. Godfrey Powell, formerly of the Thirty-third Infantry, United States Army, who was in command of the military on the firing line.

## AMMUNITION SHIPPED.

Ship Captain Makes No Concealment of Nature of His Cargo.

ESTRADA ROUTS  
ZELAYA'S MEN

## Nicaraguan Armies Clash In Battle Near Rama.

## Insurgents Report That Their Victory Is Complete.

## American Consul Reports Partial Success Only.

## MADRIZ SWORN INTO OFFICE.

## Washington, Dec. 21.—Zelaya's troops were routed by the Nicaraguan revolutionaries, commanded by Gen. Estrada, to-day in a fierce battle at Rama, lasting several hours, according to advices received here this afternoon.

The battle is to be renewed to-morrow, the advices say, and the Estrada army will bend all efforts to compel the unconditional surrender of the Government forces.

From revolutionary sources it is reported that the victory over the Zelayan troops is "complete." The State Department has received word from Thomas H. Moffat, United States Consul at Bluefields, that Estrada has "partially routed and defeated the forces of Zelaya."

## Moral Effect Great.

It is agreed, however, that moral effect of such initial success on the part of the revolutionists can hardly be exaggerated.

The first announcement of the success of the Estrada army came in a cablegram to Dr. Castillo, the representative here of the Provisional Government. "Complete victory is ours. Zelaya's troops are in retreat."

Later this evening the State Department gave out the following message from Consul Moffat, which had been sent by wireless telegraph from Colon:

Moffat's Report.

Estrada forces at Tumbula and Reero, near Rama, commanded by Gen. Muna at the former place, and Gen. Chamorro, Matuti and Funes E. Diaz at the latter place, partially routed and defeated the forces of Zelaya, after desperate fighting of several hours. The Zelayan forces were commanded by Gen. Gonzalez.

Great many were killed, the number being unknown; 100 were wounded and 150 prisoners were taken by the revolutionists. The Zelayan troops at Rama were completely routed and the forces of Estrada are confident of forcing their surrender.

## Waits In Vain For Attack.

For days the two armies have been lying in wait, each in its trenches around Rama, skirmishes only marring the peace. Estrada played a waiting game in the hope that the revolutionists would take the initiative and attempt the capture of his position, which was reported to be very strong.

Further, with the backing of President Zelaya's star he expected a large number of accessions from the Zelayan army.

When Zelaya abdicated and practically dictated the election of Dr. Madriz as his successor, the retirement of his diplomatic friends here, determined to strike.

## Expect To Crush Enemy.

Accordingly, he moved his army forward early yesterday and took the field actively against his enemy. Dr. Castillo and his friends look forward confidently toward a complete victory to-morrow, and the beginning of the march of the victorious army on the capital.

None of the officials of the State Department to-night would discuss the situation, but it is known that the news was unwelcome. Had the Zelayan army won over Government forces, the result



## Evening Slippers For Gifts

This is just the season for the holiday functions make them a necessity.

We are showing White, Pink and Blue Satin Pumps with rosettes on vamp; also Kid Beaded Slippers, at pair—

Women's Black Satin Pumps, Pink, Blue and White Calf Slippers and Women's Black Beaded Pumps at pair—

We are showing many exclusive lines in Evening Slippers that are worth your while. They are distinct novelties at—

pair, \$5.00 to \$7.00

Women's Felt Romeos, fur trimmed with turned soles and ornament on vamp. Best value we have ever shown at the—

price, per pair—

Very strong lines of Men's House Slippers in many styles. These goods are displayed on tables for easy selection.

Prices \$1.50 to \$2.00

STORE OPEN  
EVENINGS UNTIL  
CHRISTMAS.

## POSTMASTERS WANT BOX RENT RETURNED.

Claims Filed For Fees Collected During Period From 1864 To 1875 Create Interest.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Congress introduced resolutions calling for information relative to amounts derived from the rental of post-office boxes and registered mail boxes between the years 1864 and 1875 has aroused considerable interest. Inquiry develops that during those years postmasters in nearly every State turned these fees into the treasury, but that there had been a ruling since that the fees should be kept by the postmaster in lieu of salary.

A claim by one postmaster in the State of Washington for \$400 started the flood of resolutions. It is the intention of the claimants to try to have Congress enact an omnibus measure to refund to all postmasters the amounts paid to the government during that period.

No one seems to have any idea how much money will be involved, and the resolutions are intended to supply that knowledge. There is opposition on the part of many Senators, who take the ground that the movement to obtain money from the public treasury in the face of a general movement toward retrenchment in other lines.

## VICTIMS OF DROWNING ACCIDENT BURIED.

The Two Girl Chums, Who Met Death Near Bedford, Ind., Are Laid To Rest.

Bedford, Ind., Dec. 21.—(Special.)—The funeral services over the body of Anna Parker and Zula Kern, the two girls drowned in Indian Creek Saturday night, were conducted by Rev. O. M. Davis, of this city, to-day. The caskets were placed side by side and the services were held at the same time. Both were buried at the Trinity Springs cemetery. The entire county is mourning the funeral. The body of John Johnson, the other victim of the accident, was taken to his home in Illinois. A brother of the dead man accompanied the body.

## LEARNED PHYSICIAN AND SCIENTIST DEAD.

Altoona, Pa., Dec. 21.—Dr. Charles B. Dudley, chief chemist for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died to-night of typhoid pneumonia, aged 68 years. Dr. Dudley was one of the most prominent scientists in the country. He was a graduate of Yale, a doctor of philosophy, president of the American Chemical Society, member of the Iron and Steel Institute, president of the American Society for Testing Materials and was recently elected international president of the Society for Testing Materials at the meeting of the society held in Philadelphia.

Dudley served in the One Hundred and Fourteenth New York Volunteers and was severely wounded in the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864.

## TRYING TO NOMINATE DE ARMOND'S SUCCESSOR.

Butler, Mo., Dec. 21.—One hundred and eighty-four ballots were cast here to-night by the Sixth district Democratic convention in an effort to nominate a candidate to succeed Congressman David E. De Armond. At 11:30 o'clock the convention adjourned to to-morrow morning.

C. C. Dickinson, John W. Sudduth, Jesse C. Harris and Charles Newman are candidates.

## MISSISSIPPI STREET RAILROAD IS SOLD.

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 21.—A deal was closed to-night by which a company of local capitalists purchased the street railway and lighting system of the city formerly owned by the Memphis railroad.

The purchase price was \$200,000. Jackson capitalists put up two-thirds of the price and the balance was loaned by the H. H. Corson, of Nashville, Tenn., will furnish the remaining one-third.

## CORNSHUCKING.

(Washington Post.)—December is the older and in some respects happier day—"its sixty years since" was the time of cornshucking. Let us imagine again the fat year of 1850, a lean year and the Know-Nothing year in Kentucky. Waddy Thompson had a prolific crop of corn. He "gathered" it and had it put in two enormous piles, each as big as a house, or two houses.

Then he invited his neighbors and friends to that harvest home, a Kentucky cornshucking. They came in gangs—white and black. It was a period of festivity. The neighbor boys and their sweethearts came to cornshuck. The girls went to the stable, where they were up to their ears in fodder. The boys went out to shuck the corn, while the girls went into the parlor to quilt, and it was always a race to see who could quilt the fastest. The girls got into the crib and the quilt was got out of the frame.

Slaves were the happiest people in the world down there in old Barren county in those days. It was a period of festivity. The neighbor boys and their sweethearts came to cornshuck. The girls went to the stable, where they were up to their ears in fodder. The boys went out to shuck the corn, while the girls went into the parlor to quilt, and it was always a race to see who could quilt the fastest. The girls got into the crib and the quilt was got out of the frame.

Slaves were the happiest people in the world down there in old Barren county in those days. It was a period of festivity. The neighbor boys and their sweethearts came to cornshuck. The girls went to the stable, where they were up to their ears in fodder. The boys went out to shuck the corn, while the girls went into the parlor to quilt, and it was always a race to see who could quilt the fastest. The girls got into the crib and the quilt was got out of the frame.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is Laxative Bromo Quinine. Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days.

## FRIENDS TURN BACK ON COOK

Greatest Romance In Exploration Comes To End.

Brooklyn Doctor Discredited In House of Friends.

Estimated Explorer Has Made About \$100,000.

MAY GO BACK TO GREENLAND.

New York, Dec. 21.—Thus ends one of the most fascinating chapters in all the romance of exploration. Honored by the King of Denmark, heralded by the University of Copenhagen, garlanded with wreaths of roses by young girls, accorded the freedom of the city of New York and acclaimed by thousands for the length and breadth of the land as the bravest man who ever dared the silent terrors of the Arctic, Dr. Frederick Cook stands to-night discredited in the house of his friends. Not a word from him in defense or explanation. Nothing but disavowals from his partisans in the controversy has reached him ever since he first flashed word from Lerwick, in the Shetland Islands, to his wife:

"Successful, well, address Copenhagen."

Brother Stands Firm.

Even that address to-night is lacking. Only his brother still stands stubbornly by him, refusing to believe that the verdict of the University of Copenhagen has been correctly reported.

Interest to-night turns to three questions:

Where is the doctor?

What will he have to say for himself?

What will he do with himself?

Charles Wake, a close friend, and Dr. Cook's brother in Brooklyn both say he is at Christiansand, Norway, with his wife, but that the children are at school in this country.

A friend who had opportunity to see a private letter from Dr. Cook to the rectory of the University of Copenhagen says that the doctor then wrote that in the event of an adverse decision he would take no appeal to the other scientific tribunals of the world.

Back To Eskimo Land.

One of the party who made the trip with Dr. Cook to Hamilton, Mo., where he had a dubious meeting with the guide, Barrill, who denied that the doctor had ever completed the ascent of Mount McKinley, said to-day:

"On the way back to East I asked the doctor what he would do if the University of Copenhagen found against him."

"I haven't thought of that," answered the doctor.

"But you must think of it," said the friend.

"Well," answered the doctor, "if the university should find against me, I believe I should go back among the Eskimos of Southern Greenland and try to carry on there such a medical mission as Dr. Grenfell has made famous."

Has Made About \$100,000.

Henry Wellington Wack, Dr. Cook's lawyer, and the friend who is the authority for the statement above were both asked to-night how much money they thought Dr. Cook had made from the sale of his narrative to newspapers in this country and abroad, and from his lectures.

"More than \$100,000," said Mr. Wack. "More than \$100,000," said the friend.

Both agreed that should the doctor elect to appeal the remainder of his days in retirement he has thus far chosen he need never want for comfort.

No Surprise To Scientists.

The Board of Aldermen, who voted Dr. Cook the freedom of the city on his return to this country, have now decided to rescind the resolution, introduced to-day, to withdraw their grant.

News that the University of Copenhagen had refused to accept Dr. Cook's claim that he had discovered the North Pole came as a surprise to scientific circles here, and so many friends who had been prepared for the result by the early indications that Dr. Cook's claims were not to be favorably passed upon.

Dr. Cook is now in Christiansand, Norway, according to William L. Cook, his brother.

Cook's Brother Talks.

Mr. Cook said that the doctor had greatly recovered from the nervous breakdown from which Dr. Cook was suffering when leaving here. Mrs. Cook declared that the explorer was ready to go to Copenhagen to give the university further information concerning his claim.

Dr. Cook mysteriously left the Hotel Grammatan, in the Bronx, November 24, where he had gone to prepare his records supporting his claim that he had reached the North Pole. It now appears that he sailed November 27 on the steamship Caronia for Naples.

This information was contained in a letter the explorer sent to his brother, who said:

Resting in Europe.

Dr. Cook has authorized me to announce that he is in Europe trying to gain a much-needed rest, and that is all I can say. At the proper time, I will publish the statement he has made, and until he sees fit to do so, there will be nothing for his friends to do but to respect his wishes and allow him to remain in seclusion.

He has fooled us all, from the King of Denmark down, was the exclamation of John E. Braden, Dr. Cook's brother in Brooklyn, when apprised of the news from Copenhagen.

"And he fooled me with the rest," Mr. Braden added.

"As a matter of fact," continued the sportsman, "long ago lost all interest in Dr. Cook's North Pole and everything connected with it. Polar bears and the wild life of the Arctic in general is the only thing that has ever interested me much in that connection anyway."

"As for Dr. Cook, I have not seen him or heard of him since he left the Waldorf-Astoria to go to Bronzovica to prepare his records for submission to the University of Copenhagen. I wasn't in communication with him while he was at the Grammatan, and as a matter of fact hardly had an hour's

solid conversation with him all the while he was here after his return from the Arctic.

Dr. Cook's Backer Disgusted.

"I discounted this decision from the University of Copenhagen some time ago," continued Mr. Bradley. "In common with the rest of the world, I was delighted with the first news from Dr. Cook that he had discovered the pole. His actions, however, and his failure to make more than the meager statements regarding his trip, which followed his return to civilization, took away the hope that he was the supposed triumph."

I began to weaken decidedly when Dr. Cook left us all without so much as a word of good-bye. When a man runs away you can't expect his friends to fight for him, and Cook's flight—what it seemed to me to amount to—killed all my interest in him and his affairs. Before that I had never had reason to doubt Cook, and I am well acquainted with the authorities of the University of Copenhagen, and I know the whole course in this matter seems inexplicable to me."

"I am sick of the whole blustering polar business and I don't want to hear anything more about the North Pole or any of its attributes," was the characteristic comment of Mr. Bradley summed up his attitude.

Gasped For Breath.

Charles Wake, Dr. Cook's closest friend and the only person besides the doctor's brother who knew the whereabouts of the explorer in the last few weeks, was so dumfounded when informed of the verdict reached by the University of Copenhagen that he gasped for breath and dropped the telephone receiver.

"It was a severe blow to me," said Mr. Wake, when he had partly recovered his composure. "I had every confidence in Dr. Cook. I am well acquainted with the authorities of the University of Copenhagen, and I know the whole course in this matter seems inexplicable to me."

Dr. Cook never expected this adverse decision. I know, for he always spoke with full confidence that the professors would decide that he had gone to the Pole.

At present I do not know what to think of my old friend, Dr. Cook. Certainly I never dreamed of such a fraud as seems apparent now."

Mr. Wake said that Cook's wife is with him in Norway, but that his children are here. Mr. Wake is general manager of the Cook company, is rated as wealthy, and has been one of Dr. Cook's most earnest champions from the beginning.

Never Wavered In Belief.

"From my personal knowledge of Dr. Cook and from my knowledge of the work in the Arctic, I never wavered in my belief that Dr. Cook could never prove the claims he made," said Herbert E. Braden, brother of John E. Braden, who was a member of the Peary Arctic Club, when informed of the verdict of the Copenhagen scientists. "I thoroughly believed in the story of Peary and the Arctic club, and Cook had not gone far north. Again, Dr. Cook's story was filled with holes so that any conditions could plainly see that no faith could be placed in the story."

Dr. Cook's claims that he made the ascent of Mount McKinley in Alaska, in the highest peak in America, is now under investigation by a committee of the Explorers' Club, of which Dr. Cook is a member. Dr. Cook promised to appear before the committee after he had completed his Polar diary, but he did not do so. His guide, Edward Barrill, who Cook asserted, went with him up the mountain, came out with an affidavit a few weeks ago, declaring that he had not been with Dr. Cook in the Arctic.

When Prof. Marshall H. Saville, chairman of the Explorers' Club committee which was investigating Dr. Cook's claims to having ascended Mount McKinley, was told of the verdict reached by the University of Copenhagen, he said:

"Well, what is there now in that? Everyone expects to find that Dr. Cook could not, by his records, prove that he had been to the North Pole. Every scientific man was of the same opinion. The action of the Copenhagen scientists simply confirms the opinion held by most sane men here."

Prof. Saville said that he had completed his report on Cook's Mt. McKinley claim, and it will be made public on Friday, when it is submitted to the Board of Governors of the Explorers' Club. Prof. Saville strongly intimated that the report would not be favorable to the claim.

Intimates Signs of Insanity.

"If the public knew the truth concerning Dr. Cook's mental and physical condition as it is known by his close friends, they would take a more charitable view of the present unfortunate situation," were the significant words uttered by H. Wellington Wack, Dr. Cook's lawyer, when he was asked to-day what he thought of the University of Copenhagen had rejected Dr. Cook's claims that he had been to the North Pole.

Mr. Wack said that he would like to make a full statement concerning Dr. Cook, but that he could not do so until he received the consent of the explorer.

There is much that might be said that would throw a full light on Dr. Cook's condition. I mean by this the things that I and his friends observed while he was in New York. But I can say nothing."

Satell's Condition Unchanged.

Rome, Dec. 21.—Cardinal Satelli's condition was unchanged to-day. The cardinal was greatly pleased to-day on receiving a cablegram in Italian from Archbishop Connolly, of Boston, expressing sympathy and affection.

Denmark Humiliated.

Widespread indignation over the deception which has placed practical the whole of Denmark in a somewhat humiliating position has taken the place to-day of the hero worship heretofore accorded to the explorer.

There have always been some who doubted that Cook would be able to reach the North Pole, and now that he has failed, it is not surprising that some of his supporters are beginning to feel that he was not a man of his word.

The warning, which I sent to the country before I landed, is still sufficient. You remember my cablegram from Battle Harbor. Here is the exact wording of it:

"Cook has not been to the pole April 21, 1908, or any other date. He has simply handed the public a gold brick."

With this Commander Peary declined further to discuss Dr. Cook or his claims, and it was not until I acceded to the whole controversy as ended, that he decided to say whether he considered it proper to present additional evidence or in submitting his data to other courts of authority.

My friends may consider this decision a complete vindication of their attitude on this whole subject, but as for me, I do not care to comment," said Mr. Peary.

ONE FRIEND STILL HAS FAITH IN COOK.

Charles Wake Declares the Doctor Is In Position To Furnish Original Data.

New York, Dec. 21.—Charles Wake, who was too much surprised this morning by the verdict of the University of Copenhagen to make any extended comment, issued the following statement to-night:

The verdict of Copenhagen is a disappointment, but it has not altered my convictions that Dr. Cook either reached the pole or honestly believed that he had reached it. The decision is, not that he did not reach the pole, but that he has failed to prove that he did."

His original records were in my possession for some time, but I did not attempt to read them. I read the typewritten reproduction of the records.

There are many reasons why YOU ought to have a BANK ACCOUNT; and why you may PROFITABLY have one with the

First National Bank

of Louisville.

FIFTH AND MAIN STS.

CAPITAL - \$500,000.00

SURPLUS - \$200,000.00

OFFICERS:

Embry L. Swearingen, Chairman of the Board of Directors; James B. Brown, President.

DIRECTORS:

W. J. Abram, Gilmer S. R. Adams, L. A. Wood, J. M. B. Brown, Helm Bruce, Thomas W. Bullitt, William Marshall Bullitt, J. E. Caldwell, Basil Doerflinger, E. T. Durst, E. S. Monahan, Jeff D. Stewart, G. H. Stockhoff, Embry L. Swearingen.

BRANDS COOK AS IMPOSTOR

(Continued From First Page.)

No Answer From Cook.

The subcommittee of the National Geographic Society charged with the duty of taking up Cook's claims requested him to turn over to that subcommittee his records as soon as their examination had been completed by the Copenhagen University. It is far no answer has been received from Cook.

The committee is headed by Prof. J. H. Gore and includes Dr. C. W. Hayes, of the United States National Survey, and Rear Admiral J. E. Pillsbury, retired. Dr. Hayes, in declining to express a personal opinion as to the decision of Copenhagen, pointed out the delicate position in which the subcommittee was placed, as it must continue its work unprejudiced by the Copenhagen view.

"We do not want to detract from the force and value of our verdict when we finally give it," declared Dr. Hayes. "We shall make every effort to see Dr. Cook's records."

It will be time to cross that bridge when we reach it," answered Dr. Hayes.

Shows Peary Correct.

"The result shows that Commander Peary was correct from the start when he said nobody should take Dr. Cook's claims," declared Dr. Hayes.

Records of his trip were those made by the Esquimaux, which are confirmed in every feature by the account and the pictures published in the New York Herald, said Admiral Chester to-day.

The pictures that Dr. Cook claims were taken from land show that they were taken with land all around them," he added.

PEARY REPEATS HIS "GOLD BRICK" MESSAGE.

Says Decision of Copenhagen Is a Complete Vindication of His Attitude.

Washington, Dec. 21.—"Three months ago from the Labrador coast, I sounded an explicit and deliberate worded warning to the world, based upon complete and accurate information in regard to the Cook claims. I declared I accepted the responsibility devolving upon me and fulfilled my duty to myself and to the world."

With these words Commander Robert E. Peary pointedly expressed his sentiments regarding the failure of the University of Copenhagen to find any proof of the discovery of the North Pole by Dr. Cook.

Seated in a comfortably-heated room in his apartments on Columbia road, Commander Peary received an Associated Press representative, who apprised him of the decision by the Danish scientists against Dr. Cook. He was showing any delight over the news from Copenhagen. It was evident, however, that the explorer received the news with much satisfaction.

Not so much as a faintest suspicion of a smile illumined his stern face, but his eyes lighted up with the welcome knowledge of a vindication, which had come to him after difficult trials.

I have known the outcome of this case weeks before I reached my country on my return from the pole. It was not a matter of belief with me, but of absolute knowledge. However, I shall not discuss this matter in detail for publication. It is not necessary."

The warning, which I sent to the country before I landed, is still sufficient. You remember my cablegram from Battle Harbor. Here is the exact wording of it:

"Cook has not been to the pole April 21, 1908, or any other date. He has simply handed the public a gold brick."

With this Commander Peary declined further to discuss Dr. Cook or his claims, and it was not until I acceded to the whole controversy as ended, that he decided to say whether he considered it proper to present additional evidence or in submitting his data to other courts of authority.

My friends may consider this decision a complete vindication of their attitude on this whole subject, but as for me, I do not care to comment," said Mr. Peary.

ONE FRIEND STILL HAS FAITH IN COOK.

Charles Wake Declares the Doctor Is In Position To Furnish Original Data.

New York, Dec. 21.—Charles Wake, who was too much surprised this morning by the verdict of the University of Copenhagen to make any extended comment, issued the following statement to-night:

The verdict of Copenhagen is a disappointment, but it has not altered my convictions that Dr. Cook either reached the pole or honestly believed that he had reached it. The decision is, not that he did not reach the pole, but that he has failed to prove that he did."

His original records were in my possession for some time, but I did not attempt to read them. I read the typewritten reproduction of the records.

The society has already awarded Commander Peary a medal, and so far as official expression is concerned, de-

corred definite conclusions as to Cook pending further investigation.

To Continue Probe.

Prof. Willis L. Moore, president of the National Geographic Society, which, through a committee of the body, is conducting an investigation into the discovery of the North Pole, expressed the liveliest interest in the information from Copenhagen.

"Our own committee," said Prof. Moore, "with Prof. J. H. Gore as chairman, will continue its work so that its report may be complete and contain a full history of the discovery of the pole. We hope that the report will be so fair and impartial that the world may understand in all its details the controversy respecting the discovery which has arisen."

"I presume that neither the University of Copenhagen nor Dr. Cook now have any objection to the committee examining the original records, and I anticipate the committee will still desire to go to Copenhagen for the purpose of making that examination. The committee is acting under the authority of the Board of Managers of the National Geographic Society, which permits the committee to use its own discretion; but as the committee cannot make a report until it has examined the records, it is reasonable to assume the committee will go abroad for that purpose."

Would Doubtless Confirm Copenhagen.

"Our committee's examination of Dr. Cook's records doubtless would confirm the findings of the University of Copenhagen, and would in no sense be an impeachment of that university's Examining Board; but, under the circumstances, it is necessary that original records shall be examined by its Investigating Committee in order that the society's finding shall in every sense be original."

Some of the members of the Board of Directors of the National Geographic Society saw no reason why anything should be done by them in relation to the claims of Dr. Cook as the discoverer of the North Pole. So far as they were concerned, the incident was ended. These members of the board do not care for Dr. Cook's story, so far as the Cook controversy is concerned.

No Answer From Cook.

The subcommittee of the National Geographic Society charged with the duty of taking up Cook's claims requested him to turn over to that subcommittee his records as soon as their examination had been completed by the Copenhagen University. It is far no answer has been received from Cook.

The committee is headed by Prof. J. H. Gore and includes Dr. C. W. Hayes, of the United States National Survey, and Rear Admiral J. E. Pillsbury, retired. Dr. Hayes, in declining to express a personal opinion as to the decision of Copenhagen, pointed out the delicate position in which the subcommittee was placed, as it must continue its work unprejudiced by the Copenhagen view.

"We do not want to detract from the force and value of our verdict when we finally give it," declared Dr. Hayes. "We shall make every effort to see Dr. Cook's records."

It will be time to cross that bridge when we reach it," answered Dr. Hayes.

Shows Peary Correct.

"The result shows that Commander Peary was correct from the start when he said nobody should take Dr. Cook's claims," declared Dr. Hayes.

Records of his trip were those made by the Esquimaux, which are confirmed in every feature by the account and the pictures published in the New York Herald, said Admiral Chester to-day.

The pictures that Dr. Cook claims were taken from land show that they were taken with land all around them," he added.

PEARY REPEATS HIS "GOLD BRICK" MESSAGE.

Says Decision of Copenhagen Is a Complete Vindication of His Attitude.

Washington, Dec. 21.—"Three months ago from the Labrador coast, I sounded an explicit and deliberate worded warning to the world, based upon complete and accurate information in regard to the Cook claims. I declared I accepted the responsibility devolving upon me and fulfilled my duty to myself and to the world."

With these words Commander Robert E. Peary pointedly expressed his sentiments regarding the failure of the University of Copenhagen to find any proof of the discovery of the North Pole by Dr. Cook.

Seated in a comfortably-heated room in his apartments on Columbia road, Commander Peary received an Associated Press representative, who apprised him of the decision by the Danish scientists against Dr. Cook. He was showing any delight over the news from Copenhagen. It was evident, however, that the explorer received the news with much satisfaction.

Not so much as a faintest suspicion of a smile illumined his stern face, but his eyes lighted up with the welcome knowledge of a vindication, which had come to him after difficult trials.

I have known the outcome of this case weeks before I reached my country on my return from the pole. It was not a matter of belief with me, but of absolute knowledge. However, I shall not discuss this matter in detail for publication. It is not necessary."















This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and two small dark spots near the top center. A dark horizontal band is visible along the bottom edge, possibly indicating the binding or the edge of the book block.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book.

18



This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book.

1

#

#

#

#

#

#

#

#

Now For Christmas

Make it more merry and enjoy it more than any heretofore, and add much to the happiness of everyone by serving a little

**OLD CHARTER**

Just the Whiskey for the annual eggnog and punches. Real pleasure in every drink and every drop chuck full of good cheer.

**“Ask Any Colonel”**  
Most Every Dealer Sells It.



STEAMBOAT TIME TABLES.

Upper Ohio River points at 5 p. m. daily except Sunday, at 9 a. m., from foot of third. Phones 141.  
C. C. FULLER, Supt.

Stations, Tenth and Broadway and First and Water streets. City ticket office 419 Fourth Av. and corner Fourth and Main. Both Phones 352.

Union Station, Tenth and Broadway.

|                           |            |            |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| Cincinnati and East.....  | a* 1:15pm  | a* 2:20p   |
| Cincinnati and East.....  | xa* 5:00pm | xa* 11:45a |
| Mobile and New Orleans..  | * 9:30pm   | * 8:00a    |
| Memphis and Hot Springs.. | * 9:30pm   | * 8:00a    |

|                                      |       |           |           |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| Bowling Green Accommo.               | ..... | \$ 9.85pm | 9.25am    |
| Provincetown and Atlanta             | ..... | \$ 9.85pm | 7.45am    |
| Atlanta and Jacksonville             | ..... | \$ 9.85pm | 7.45am    |
| Lebanon and Richmond                 | ..... | \$ 7.85pm | 6.10am    |
| Richmond, Frankfort and<br>Lexington | ..... | \$ 7.85pm | 6.10am    |
| Frankfort and Lexington              | ..... | \$ 7.25am | 5.45am    |
| Hardtstown and Springfield           | ..... | \$ 4.30pm | 1.30am    |
| Springfield and Hardtstown           | ..... | \$ 4.30pm | 1.30am    |
| Lebanon and Greensburg               | ..... | \$ 5.65pm | 1.45am    |
| Greensburg and Lebanon               | ..... | \$ 5.65pm | 1.45am    |
| Lebanon and Greensburg               | ..... | \$ 8.00am | 1.30pm    |
| Sunday Trains.                       |       |           |           |
| Frankfort and Lexington              | ..... | \$ 8.10pm | 11.30am   |
| Bowling Green Accommo.               | ..... | \$ 5.65pm | 10.50am   |
| Hardtstown and Springfield           | ..... | \$ 5.65pm | 10.50am   |
| Springfield and Hardtstown           | ..... | \$ 5.65pm | 10.50am   |
| Lebanon and Greensburg               | ..... | \$ 5.65pm | 9.30am    |
| From First and Water-Street Station. |       |           |           |
| Frankfort Accommodation              | ..... | \$ 4.30pm | \$ 8.00am |

Through Pullman sleeping car on the 5:30 p. m. and 2:35 a. m. trains to New Orleans and Memphis on the 9 p. m. train to Atlanta and Bristol; on the 1:00 a. m. train to Atlanta and Jacksonville, and on the 1:15 p. m. train to New York.

**BEARGRASS RAILWAY**—Terminal Street station, Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. Effective November 20, 1900.

**JEFFERSON DIVISION**—Bears Greas, Jefferson, and Baxter. Highland avenue at 3:15 a. m. daily and thereafter leave terminal station at 6:00 and 7:03 a. m. and 1:00, 4:00 and 5:00 p. m. and 8:00 p. m. after each hour from the hours of 6:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Last car Sunday and holidays.

**SALT RIVER DIVISION**—Cars leave Jefferson for Louisville at 5:17 and 8 a. m. and fifteen minutes after each hour between the hours of 9:15 a. m. and 12:15 p. m. and 12:15 Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday nights to Highland avenue on Extra car leaves Jeffersontown at 7:30 a. m. daily except Sunday and holidays.

**KOKOLONA DIVISION**—Cars leave for Okolona thirty-five minutes after each hour between the hours of 5:35 a. m. and 7:55 p. m., daily. Last car for Okolona at 9 p. m. on Sunday. Last car for Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, 11:05 a. m. Cars leave Okolona for Louisville fifteen minutes after each hour between the hours of 6:15 a. m. and 8:15 p. m. Last car for Louisville leaves Okolona 9:

**PROSPECT DIVISION**—Cars leave for Prospect at 5:32 a. m. and on the hour thereafter until 7:00 p. m. Extra cars will leave for Highland and Baxter at 6:10 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. Creek returning at 6:56 a. m. Extra cars will leave for Glenview at 7:34 a. m. and 4:18 p. m. and returning leave Glenview at 8:06 a. 4:52 p. m. daily except Sunday and holidays. Cars for Prospect leave at 7:15 a. m. and 7:13 a. m. and on the hour thereafter until 11 a. m. On Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Saturday last car leaves for Prospect 11:05 p. m. and returning leaves Prospect 12:12 a. m. light.

**FERN CREEK DIVISION**—Cars for Fern Creek leave Highland and Baxter average

6:30 a. m. daily and thereafter leave Fern Creek each hour between the hours of 5:50 a. m. and 9:50 p. m. On Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday nights last car leaves 11:30. C. leave Fern Creek 5:45 a. m. and forty-five minutes thereafter each hour, except on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday nights last car leaves at 12:25.

**SOUTHERN RAILWAY IN KENTUCKY**  
(Incorporated).—Seventh Street Station, City Office, 124 Fourth avenue.  
N. B.—Following schedule: Return pulled only at certain times. Are not guaranteed.  
**ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.**  
9:30 a. m. daily. St. Louis Special. Hum.

4:30 p. m. daily. "Evansville Limited." Huntington, Rockport, Cannellton, Evansville, W. Baden and French Lick.  
 10:10 p. m. daily. "St. Louis Limited." Princeton, Mo. Vernon, Centralia, Evansville and St. Louis.  
 8 a. m. daily. Evansville Accommodation. Huntington, Rockport, Cannellton and Evansville.  
 Trains from St. Louis arrive 5:55 p. m., 7:10 a. m. Trains from Evansville and stations arrive at 12:28 p. m. and 6:50 p. m. TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHEAST. Trains leave Fourth-avenue crossing two minutes later. Daily. "Florida Limited." Lexington, Va.

3:30 p. m. daily, Lexington, Danville, Georgetown and Waynes stations.  
9 p. m. daily, "Florida Special" Danville, Lexington, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Asheville and Atlanta.  
Through sleeper to Chattanooga, Asheville and Atlanta.  
Trains arrive at 8:40 a. m. and 11 a. m. 8:50 p. m. Trains from the Southeast arrive at 8:40 a. m. and 8:50 p. m.

Cars for New Albany via K. and I. bring every fifteen minutes from 9:30, 9:45, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45 a. m., 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:15 and 2:45 p. m. Commencing 3:15 p. m. every fifteen minutes until 6 p. m., then 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9 p. m., 9:45, 10:15, 11:15, 11:45 p. m., and 12 a. m.

Cars for New Albany via K. and I. bring every fifteen minutes from 6 a. m. until 9 a. and 4 p. m. until 6:30 p. m., every thirty minutes from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m., and 9:30 p. m. until midnight. Cars leaving on the hour connect in New Albany with cars for Ellettsville.

Cars for Charlottesville leave at 7:25, 9, 10:30, 11:30 a. m. and 1:15, 3:45, 5:40, 8:30, 9:30 p. m.

Cars for Sellersburg and points north leave  
6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m. 12  
1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 8:30, and 11:15 p.  
**INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE TRAM  
TION CO.**—In effect June 1, 1909.  
THE HOOSIER LIMITDEN leave Louisville  
for Jeffersonville, Watson Junction, Sellers-  
burg, Scottsboro, Crothersville, Seymour, In-  
dianapolis, and Greensburg.  
Leave Louisville at 7:30, 9:30 and 11:30 a. m.  
1:30, 4:30 and 6:50 p. m.  
LOCAL CARS leave Louisville for Seym-  
our and all intermediate points at 6:30, 8:30, 10:  
a. m. and 12:30, 2:30, 5:30, 8:30 and 11:  
p. m.  
CARS make direct connections at Seym-

with cars the Illinois Central and intermediate points. Indianaapolis and Chicago. The Illinois Central runs trains to the B. and O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.

For complete time-table and full information call at station, Third street, between Grand and Walnut.

**ILLINOIS CENTRAL**—Seventh St. Depot.  
Seventh and River. City Ticket Office, Food and Market. Effective Sunday, December 1, 1907.

All trains run daily except on Sunday service to Elizabethtown, Hodgenville and Owensboro.

Leave Arrive  
Memphis and New Orleans... 12:00 pm 9:00 am  
St. Louis... 1:30 pm 1:30 pm  
St. Paul... 2:30 pm 2:30 pm

|  |         |       |
|--|---------|-------|
| Central City Accommodation.....              | 4:00pm  | 0:40  |
| Ellizabethtown and Hodgenville.....          | 7:35am  | 4:56  |
| Ellizabethtown and Hodgenville.....          | 4:00pm  | 4:56  |
| Owensboro.....                               | 12:01pm | 1:01  |
| California and through car.....              |         |       |
| Tuesday.....                                 | 9:40pm  | 5:25  |
| Memphis and New Orleans.....                 | 9:40pm  | 7:05  |
| <b>LOUISVILLE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD CO.—</b> |         |       |
| <b>EAST.</b>                                 |         |       |
| Lv. Vernalles.....                           | 8:00am  | 12:01 |
| Lv. Nicholasville.....                       | 8:35am  | 12:25 |
| Lv. Richmond.....                            | 9:40am  | 1:40  |
| Lv. Irv ne.....                              | 10:50am | 2:50  |
|  | 12:15am | 4:15  |

|  |         |      |
|--|---------|------|
| <b>WEST.</b>   |         |      |
| Ax. Versailles.....  | 10:35am | 5:45 |
| Lv. Nicholasville.....   | 9:35am  | 4:45 |
| Lv. Richmond.....  | 8:40am  | 4:50 |
| Lv. Irvine.....  | 7:20am  | 2:26 |
| Lv. Beattyville.....   | 6:00am  | 1:20 |
| All trains daily except Sunday.  |         |      |
| <b>LEXINGTON AND EASTERN RAILWAY.</b>  |         |      |
| Way.-In effect August 1, 1908.   |         |      |
| Trains leave Lexington for Winchester, Beattyville Junction, and Mountain Crest Railway, Beattyville, as follows:  |         |      |
| m. Returning leave Jackson at 6:10 a. m.   |         |      |
| 2:20 p. m. Sunday only leave Jackson at 2 a. m. Connects with Mt. Vernon at 2 a. m. Connects with Mountain Crest Railway, Beattyville Junction with L. and N. E. Ry. at Beattyville. |         |      |

**LOUISVILLE AND EASTERN R. R.**  
(Pewee Valley Line)—In effect November 1, 1906. For Pewee Valley and intermediate stations: half hourly from 6 a. m. to 9 a. m.; hourly 9:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.; half hourly 2 p. m. to 7:30 p. m., and hourly thereafter until 12:30 midnight. For Board and Luggage: hourly from 6:30 a. m. until 11:30 p. m. Limited trains arrive Louisville 7:30 a. m. and 9:45 p. m.

100











